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PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN,

1872.
CAMPAIGN TRACTS ON THE PRESENT ISSUES will be published at
THE TRIBUNE OFFICE DURING THE CANVASS.

The following are ready, in pamphlet form:

No. 1.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN CERCIONALI, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872, with Horace Greeley's Latter of Acceptance, and the Address of the New York State Committee. Price, 5 cents per copy; \$4 per 100. If by mail, 6 cents per copy; 18 copies for a dollar.

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No. 7.

Genator Schuez's Mastelly Speech at St. Louis and the contains Mr. Greein quarter sheet form. The sheet also contains Mr. Gree-ley's letter of acceptance of the nomination of the Balti-more Convention. Let the friends of sound covernment see that this speech secures a general circulation. Price \$\(\cent{cent}\) a single copy, 75 cents per 100. \$\(\cent{cent}\) per 1,000 if by mail, 1 copy, 3c.; 3 copies, 5c.; 100 for \$1; 1,000 for \$10.

MR. SUMBLE'S LETTER ON GREELEY AND GRANT; Sella Martin's Letter Repudiating Grant; "The Colored Race," an Address by Horace Greeley at Poughkeepsle, May 15; a Colored Grant Elector's Letter of Withdrawal; and the Colored Cadet Case at West Point. Sheet form quarter Thinn SE sheet), for 1 cent a single copy, 75 cents per 100, 5; per 1000. If by mail, 1 copy, 3 cents; 3 copies for 5 cents; 100 copies for \$1; 1,000 for \$10.

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Advertisers in Brooklyn will find it very convenient to leave their advertisements at No. 111 Fu ton-at., at the junction of Fulton and Main-st. The offic

Our city readers who spend the Summer in the country can have THE TRIBUNE mailed to them sending their orders to this office. Price \$1 per month

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1872.

The Geneva Tribunal was in session yesterday. Mr. Mundelia has addressed his constituents on the Treaty of Washington. ==== Gen. von Moltke has gone to inspect the new fortifications at Belfort. A Jesuit estabhabment in Alsace has been closed. ----- President Thiers has returned to Paris.

Senator Schurz spoke at Indianapolis. Mr. Beach continued his argument in the Barnard case.= Six miners were shot in Pennsylvania by assassins.

The Health Officers apprehend no danger to the city from the cases of yellow fever on the Spanish frigate. - Gov. Jewell addressed a Grant meeting in Brooklyn. - The Westchester County Liberals appointed County and District Committees. ---- Arguments were made in the case of Rose McCabe on the legality of her commitment for lunacy, ==== Gold, 1142. Thermometer, 89°, 94°, 83°.

Here are some cheap documents for country newspapers:

Sumner's Speech on Crant in the United States Senate, May 31.

Senator Schurz's Speech at St. Louis, July 22. The Colored People" containing Mr. Sumner's Letter on Greeley and Grant; Sella Martin's Letter Repudiating Grant; "The Colored Race," an address by Horace Greeley at Poughkeepsie, May 16; a Colored Grant Elector's Letter of Withdrawal; and the Colored Cadet Case at West Point.

Each of these three documents is printed on a quarter TRIBUNE Sheet, and sold for \$7 per 1,000, if sent by express. If by mail, postpaid, \$10 per 1,000. Papers not having room for such long documents can procure either or all of the above, and send them to subscribers, as Supplements, adding their own headings, at a very moderate cost. Terms-Cash invariably with the order. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

For a model instance of Civil Service Reform in the detail of Government clerks for partisan work, and even for the exercise of the Franking Privilege by deputy, see the third page of this

the much talked-of Austrian exhibition promises well, but local political divisions are likely to militate somewhat against its grand national unity of design.

Mr. Edward A. Pollard, known to general readers mainly as the historian of the Rebel Confederacy, presents on our third page this morning some interesting views as to the position and prospects of the negro in the political combinations of the present and future, as he affects them.

We gladly give prominence to the fact that the indictment found against the Editor of The Times on the complaint of Gen. Kilpatrick, after having been unanimously voted, has been rescinded by the Grand Jury and not presented. The presumption is in favor of The Times and against the complainant.

It is evident that the political dissensions in Mexico have subsided materially since the death of Juarez. Signs are certainly favorable for the pacification of the Republic. Diaz, whose movements have been unknown but dreaded, is now reported on the west coast, ready to lay down his arms and submit to the lawful authority of the land.

Senator Schurz, who delivered one of his stirring and argumentative speeches at Indianapolis, yesterday, made some good points the present Administration. He showed that the Republican party, as it has been conducted for the past few years, has failed in its most important measures. It has failed, moreover, chiefly because the men who have thrust themselves into its management have been self-seekers and small politicians, not patriots and statesmen.

Attorney-General Williams of Oregon is reputed to be a sagacious politician. He is justifying his reputation by working hard to be sent back to the Senate, in place of Mr. Corbett, whose term expires next March. It is well to have two strings to one's bow; and, as Mr. Williams can have but little faith in the reëlection of President Grant, he stakes his political fortunes on the surer chances of an election by Mr. Holladay's Legislature. A grateful Administration aids in this prudent work.

Some of the obstacles to a thorough enlightenment of the voting population of North Carolina are described by a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE, whose letters are herewith printed. The ignorance of many of the voters gives opportunity for misrepresentation so gross as to be comical to a disinterested observer; and, where falsehood fails, intimidation is often effectual. It is evident that a great deal of hard work has yet to be done to complete the deliverance of North Carolina from the bonds in which it is held. Will the friends of Reform make a note of these facts and act thereon.

Probably no candid person who has studied the returns of the North Carolina election and intelligently compared them with the percentages of previous elections, has doubted that Mr. Merrimon is chosen Governor of the State. But since the fourth day after the result was first announced, it has been clear that a desperate attempt was making by the Administration party fraudulently to give Caldwell a semblance of victory. All the facts point to the existence of such a scheme, and the latest reports from the State show that it will be abortive. By the time the Legislature meets, sufficient fraud will have been proved to overcome the slight majority which the friends of Caldwell now claim for him, and the temporary advantage of the Administrationists must fade. Nothing could more foreibly illustrate the desperation of the Office-Holders' party than its extraordinary efforts to gain in North Carolina even this fleeting shadow of a victory.

Japan and China have each some claim on Corea for vassalage and tribute. The obligation to China has been nominally observed, and Corean tribute-bearers, great stalwart fellows, have been among the infrequent sights of Pekin. But Japan has been less fortunate, and when the Mikado came into full possession of temporal power by the late revolution, he sent embassadors to the Corea, exacting tribute. It now turns out that his demand was treated contumeliously, his letter torn up with contempt, and his messenger sent away shamefully handled. All this, with Oriental reticence, has been kept a state secret in Japan, and foreigners there resident complain that if the Japanese authorities had been friendly toward the United States they would have told us what a snubbing they had received, and so we should have avoided our late ignominious defeat. Possibly; but when our State Department had once resolved to thrash the Coreans into civilization, it is very doubtful if any knowledge of a check to Japan would have given pause to our aggressive

We spoke yesterday of the alleged letter from Mr. Greeley, published in The Boston Traveller, naming only two New-England States likely to be carried for the Liberal ticket, and making no mention whatever of Pennsylvania, as a hurried private note, which could not have been published save dishonorably. We now have to add that it has either been garbled beyond recognition, or is a forgery out of whole cloth. In answer to a dispatch giving him the substance of the publication and inquiring whether it could be genuine, Mr. Greeley telegraphs: "I have written none "but private letters, and written to no person that we shall carry but two New-England "States, as I know better."

-One word more, and we are not likely to have occasion to recur to the subject. The man who furnishes strictly private letters for publication is necessarily a dishonorable man. Mr. Greeley writes, and for some time past has written, no others. There is prima facie reason, therefore, for disbelieving anybody who comes forward with any letter which he professes to have received from the head of the

Mr. Beach, of Judge Barnard's counsel, occupied the entire session, yesterday, in a speech which was peculiar in its scope. Employing all his ingenuity in behalf of his client, as a faithful advocate should, he made what may be called a sentimental rather than a legal argument. He attempted to show that the directors of the Albany and Susquehanna he was fully aware of the iniquitous character Railway had not managed the corporation in of the law of October 17, 1870. It was the interests of the stockholders, therefore, the orders of Judge Barnard, even if irregular, were founded in abstract justice. Furthermore, he urged that there were other Judges still sitting on the bench who were quite as culpable as Judge Barnard. Why should be

that the missing books of record, required in this trial, have suddenly turned up, now that they are no longer of any use. It was reported that they had been left at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Mr. Prince, when the Legislative Committee had finished their examination. But Mr. Prince denies that he left them there, and he produces a telegram from the proprietor of the hotel saying they were not left there by tMr. Prince. Who temporarily hid these court records?

OUR STATE NOMINATIONS.

In exactly three weeks the Conventions of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties will meet at Syracuse, to select the State ticket which the friends of Reform in New-York expect to elect. We have nothing to say about candidates, but something very positive about what their character should be.

The Syracuse ticket must be one which the friends of Reform can support with enthusiasm. This is not a movement for driving one party out of power and putting another in. The State of New-York was carried last Fall by no party power, but solely by the popular resolve to vote against thieves, and in favor of the best men attainable for pushing on the work of political Reform. It will be carried by the same resolve, to the same end, this Fall. If the Liberal movement does not mean that, for New-York, it means nothing. Make that meaning so clear that there can be no mistaking it, and the election of the Syracuse ticket will be as certain as the coming of election day. The Convention at Cincinnati surprised even

its most earnest premoters by the breadth and earnestness of the Liberal Republican movement throughout the Country's which it developed. The Convention at Syracuse will immeasurably more surprise even the most hopeful of our people by the breadth and earnestness of the Liberal Republican movement throughout the Empire State, which it develops. It will find, cooperating cordially with it on a common platform of the highest and best Republican principles, under the lead of the men who made the Reform triumph last Fall possible, a Convention of the great party which carried New-York at the last Gubernatorial election. That these two Conventions will represent the earnestness, the enthusiasm, and the numbers that compel success, no careful student of our State politics for one moment doubts. Let them present a ticket that fairly embodies the popular aspiration for Reform, and fitly represents New-York's share in the great National movement to that end, and they have organized victory. But the names they give us must command the respect of the whole State. They must mean statesmanship, not partisan trickery. They must give assurance of pure administration, of capacity beyond cavil, honesty that no man ever questioned, fidelity to every public trust in the past as the guaranty for a trust greater than New-York has ever before confided to victors in any State election. Some names that mean all this have been mentioned;others may be. Let us have a choice that shall make its meaning as clear as does the name of Buckalew in Pennsylvania, or of Hendricks in Indiana. And let it be distinctly understood that only thereby can that Reform support be assured without which our success is impossible._

GEORGIA BONDS.

The Report of the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the issues of bonds by the State of Georgia since July 4, 1868, is before us. It recites a story of gigantic robbery, which has driven the Committee to utter once more a word we had hoped never again to hear in any legal proposition, in any State in the Union. It holds out Repudiation as the only adequate remedy for the monstrous ment after the return of the Santo Domingo wrongs of the State.

and Albany Railroad. The road was in operation in 1863 to Station No. 9, a distance of year the iron was taken up by the Confederate authorities. In the Spring of 1869 a bill was the fourth of March arrives, when Mr. Grant carried through the Georgia Legislature, by of the reconstruction and completion of the road at the rate of \$15,000 per mile. These bonds were to bear six per cent interest in gold, and, by the terms of the law, were to be certified by the State Treasurer on the completion of ten-mile sections. By a further act, approved Oct. 17, 1870, the Governor was empowered to indorse the bonds instead of the Treasurer, and was further required to take up the Company's second mortgage bonds, amounting to \$2,350,000, and to pay the Company for the same in seven per cent gold bonds of the State of Georgia at the rate of \$8,000 per mile for \$10,000 per mile of the second mortgage bonds. The Company was thus to be assisted in building and rebuilding its road by the State of Georgia at the rate of \$23,000 per mile in six and seven per cent gold bonds. The cost of constructing such a road is estimated at about \$21,000 in currency. The contractors were to receive all the bonds, and \$10,000 per mile in preferred stock, for their work. The foregoing facts are sufficient to show that the whole business was no better than a barefaced robbery of the State, no private capital being invested, yet from the testimony it further appears that the road was very badly built; that, by collusion with Gov. Bullock, bonds were sold for scores of miles of road which have not been built to this day, and finally, that the two laws were directly in conflict with the State Constitution, which expressly declares that the Legislature shall not loan the credit of the State "to any company in which there is not already an equal amount invested by private persons."

The parties most deeply implicated in these transactions are the late Gov. Bullock, who has fled, his right hand man, Hannibal I. Kimball, who has also disappeared, the firm of Henry Clews & Co. of this city, and J. Edwin Conant and William L Conant, contractors, who, together with Messrs. Clews and Kimball, were to divide the profits of the contract, or, in other words, the plunder. The testimony seems to show that Mr. Clews knew of the fraudulent issue of bonds in advance of the completion of the work, and that certainly his business to know of the provision of the State Constitution which, in the view of the Committee, deprives these bonds of all semblance of legality. He was Treasurer of the Railroad Company, and necessarily had a great deal to do with the no-

whose services were dispensed with by the law passed by the Ring in 1870. It is, perhaps, not surprising that the name of Clews is just now | Tilden. unpopular in Georgia.

WHAT IT COST ANDREW D. WHITE .TO STAND BY GREELEY.

The Hon. Andrew D. White has made political speech at Albany, in which he aliudes with feeling to his own record, and declares that he will not inveigh against the Liberal Republican candidate, because, says he, "I honored and stood by Horace Greeley in days when it cost something to do so, from the beginning of political life until Mr. Greeley turned against the Republican party, and became secretly an instrument to enable the Democratic party to get back into power." Let us see about this. The beginning of Mr. Andrew D. White's

political life was about 1853, when he was ap-

pointed by President Pierce attaché to the Lega-

tion at St. Petersburg, under Thomas H. Seymour. He found it convenient to stand by the Democratic party then, and we think his devotion to Mr. Greeley did not cost him much at the hands of Messrs. Pierce and Seymour. After his return from Russia he became a professor in the University of Michigan, and he was still holding that post when, by the help of some theory of double residence which we do not clearly understand, he was elected to the New-York Senate. Up to this time certainly it had not cost Mr. White a great deal to stand by Mr. Greeley, nor was he to all appearance seriously inconvenienced by his devotion to that gentleman in his subsequent career in the Legislature. In the contest for the United States Senatorship in 1867 between Roscoe Conkling, Ira Harris, and Noah Davis, Mr. White was exceedingly active in behalf of Mr. Conkling, and made a vigorous speech for him in convention,-notwithstanding that the idol of his whole political career, whom he had "stood by 'in days when it cost something to do so,' had also been nominated. If Mr. White was eager to sacrifice himself for Horace Greeley, he had an excellent chance then.

Whether it was in reward for this service, or in expectation of something further, that Mr. White was appointed one of the Santo Domingo Commissioners, we shall not presume to say. But the President and the President's friends had every reason to expect from this political martyr as favorable report on the island as it would be possible for any man to write, and we all know that they got it. For Mr. Andrew, D. White, as it has since been ascertained, wanted to be Secretary of State. That is still his absurd ambition. That is the pole star by which he has steered his course through the vexed political seas of the last two years. In September, 1871, he was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Syracuse, and there he behaved in a manner which will not soon be forgotten. He was elected in a strongly anti-Conkling district upon a pledge that he would do nothing contrary to the wishes of his constituents. By personal appeals and promises he next obtained the post of temporary chairman. Then he threw off disguise and made himself openly the tool of the Conkling or Custom-house faction, packing the Committee on Credentials with Conkling men, and so excluding entirely the delegation which represented the Greeley party. When this discreditable action was criticised in many Republican newspapers, Mr. White, confident of his promotion to the State Department, went so far as to offer first-class consulships to country editors if they would only whitewash him for this latest of his ways of standing by

Mr. Greeley. A few days ago he charged Mr. Sumner with a "gross perversion of facts" in his statement of the manner of Frederick Douglass's treat-Commission. Mr. Summer promptly showed We propose now to take from this report only that his own statement of facts was entirely a brief history of the robberies perpetrated correct and Mr. White's entirely wrong. Sureunder cover of constructing the Brunswick iy Mr. White must be paid for this wound to his temper and his reputation. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and it will be hard if Presabout 65 miles west of Brunswick. In that ident Grant do not give him either the office he has so long coveted, or some other before will have no more offices to give. After that bribery, authorizing and directing the State to date we shall doubtless have Mr. White makguarantee the first mortgage bonds in aid ing more speeches to tell how he always stood by Mr. Greeley.

SETTLING SETTLE. Judge Thomas Settle has been making a speech at a Grant jubilation meeting over the victory in North Carolina, which defeated him, Thomas Settle. We observe that he complains of THE TRIBUNE for having said that he drew his full salary for twelve months as Minister to Peru, but never left the country. " I will further inform them," he says, "that I did go to Peru, and only drew my salary for the time I was in the service." From members of the Foreign Relations Committee we had received a different statement. Judge Settle's neighbors in North Carolina had likewise written to us to declare that he drew the salary but never performed the service. Judge Settle says he did. We have been unable to find any record of his departure, of his return, or of his service while abroad. Under these circumstances, in the absence of any official data, whom are we to believe? Clearly, Judge Settle, if he is a credible person. As to that, let us see. The question of his service in Peru is of the slightest possible consequence, but it is of some interest to know how many falsehoods a Grant ratification orator can crowd into an hour's talk. Here is the second sentence of his speech:

"The new party, which has not as yet been able to nam tself, declared that as went North Carolina in Augustso would go the Union in November. Believing this, it has made a most desperate fight, a better one than it will ever be able to make again."

The Liberal party here referred to never claimed anything of the sort. It uniformly held that it would be able to do far better for Greeley in November than for Merrimon in August; and Judge Settle himself must know plenty of prominent Republicans who felt bound, on accoun of local issues, to support Caldwell, and are now as active in support of Greeley.

Here are the next sentences:

"It fought, however, under a black flag, observing none f the rules of honorable political warfare. Tammany furnished money without stint, and emissaries skilled in all the arts of manipulating registration books, ballotboxes, and election returns."

The plain object of this reference to Tammany is to imply that the men who robbed New-York City are now engaged in furnishing money to promote a Liberal and Reform triumph in North Carolina. Judge Settle's hearers may not have known, but he did know, that the Tammany he referred to is of the country on the occasion. disrupted and destroyed; that the men who Printed on another page. It will be seen that probity of the respondent. It is noticeable transactions,—Mr. Angier, the State Treasurer.

Readers of The Transure know pretty well, at face. Per contra, the nusband testines that the interest that the interest to nave been one least, what have been its accustomed methods. They are, therefore, prepared to indee accurately tory of last Autumn was won in this city and through whose aid alone the Reform victors upon the page. It will be seen that probity of the respondent. It is noticeable transactions,—Mr. Angier, the State Treasurer.

State, are now at the head of the reorgan
concerning the justice of such a description of Mr.

ized and Reform Tammany, foremost among them being Charles O'Conor and Samuel J.

"According to Gov. Vance, who, I suppose, is good Democratic authority, Horace Greeley is largely responsible for the existence of the Ku-Klux. Gov. Vance says, 'If there had never been any damnable Union Leagues, there never would have been any damnable Ku-Klux.' And yet we all know that Horace Greeley was about the first Union-Leaguer that we ever heard of. As he was the first, so he is the last, for while none of you have been in a League, meeting for more than two years, Greeley was in one only a few days

In North Carolina a Union League means a secret political organization. Judge Settle knows that Mr. Greeley never belonged to such an organization in his life. He also knows that the Union League to which he referred is a mere social club in New-York, and that, in so far as it has political tendencies, they have now been arrayed in opposition to Mr. Greeley. Knowing this, he deliberately deceives his hearers into the belief that Mr. Greeley has been a member of an organization as secret in its methods and as active, if not as wicked, in its work as the Ku-Klux.

"The colored people saw Horace Greeley make a trade n which he sold out the record of a life-time in one night for Democratic and Ku-Klux votes, and they all say if he would sell out his principles in a night, he vould sell them out the next day if he had the power."

Judge Settle knows that the solitary trade made by Mr. Greeley consists in the voluntary acceptance of his principles by the Democracy. Knowing this, he tells the colored people that Mr. Greeley sold out his principles in a night. He dare not go even before them with the unassailed and unassailable Cincinnati platform, which the Democracy have accepted, and accuse Mr. Greeley again of selling out his principles.

"Mr. Greeley persuaded the wayward sisters that they could depart in peace."

Judge Settle knows that Mr. Greeley never did anything of the sort, and that even the phrase which he here attributes to him was never used by him, but belongs to Gen. Winfield Scott. "Mr. Greeley advocated a general confiscation of all

property in the insurrectionary States."

Judge Settle knows that the advocate of this confiscation was not Mr. Greeley, but that present zealous Grant champion, ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade. "How does it happen that the Government was never

able to borrow money for less than six per cent interest

before this Administration came into power, and that it can now borrow all it wants for four, four and one-half, and five per cent? How does it happen that, notwithstanding the many slanders you hear about mismanage ment and plunder, your credit is better to-day, at home and abroad, than at any former period in the history of our country ?" Judge Settle knows that the Government cannot borrow all the money it wants for the prices he names, that it tried to borrow at the very highest of those prices, got only a very

small portion of what it needed, and even in that became involved in the Syndicate scandal which has put an absolute stop to the borrowing process. He knows that we are paying today six per cent interest on all the rest of the debt, simply because the Administration cannot borrow at less. Was there ever falsification more audacious or more imbecile! " How does it happen that when Grant came into power

gold was worth 140 in greenbacks and is only worth 111 It is a trifling matter, but an illustration of

the man's incapacity to tell the truth, or his utter indifference to it, that instead of being worth 111 gold was worth 115; on the day on which this speech was delivered.

-Enough. Either this man does not know how to tell the truth, or he does not care whether he tells it or not. Some of these falsehoods are cunning, but all of them are reckless, and the man must have known that it was in the power of any person who chose to follow him to expose any one of them. We give him the benefit of his asserted correction about Peru. Any reader who, in the light of the above extracts, chooses still to believe him is exhorted to do so! We confess ourselves utterly unable to decide whether he may blot from your minds Your long dishonored party's or may not have been in Peru, and, after this speech, attach no more weight to his own declaration that he was, than we would to an extra curse or two from a vagrant fishwoman.

NATIONAL PEACE REUNION.

We are happy to say that the National Peace Reunion at Louisville, Ky., on the 11th and 12th proximo, promises to be a large and enthusiastic gathering. The meeting will be under the auspices of a Committee of Citizens, who have extended a cordial invitation to the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the whole country, of the North, the South, the East, and the West, to be present upon the occasion. The Committee say in their report:

The war terminated in the triumph of national unity, and the clangor of arms should have subsided, the sword should have been sheathed, and the people permitted to resume the habits and pursuits of peace; they are tired of blood and carnage and battle, and yearn for a restoration of civil government, and an abrogation of the hateful violence of military rule." Kentucky, therefore, always loyal, yet ever striving to allay the passions of disunion, now invites her sister States, without regard to sectional feelings, to share her hospitality and to celebrate within her borders the dawn of a brighter day. She feels how wicked a thing it is, for party purposes, to "attempt to keep at war a people longing "for peace." It strikes us that the Louisville Committee have, in these few words, touched the exact point. The orators and the newspapers in the interests of the Administration are nothing if not military. Reminiscences of the war are their stock-in-trade-the mouths of the first and the columns of the other are full of appeals to the sentiments which, however timely while hostilities were flagrant, are now mischievous anachronisms. It is proposed to reelect a President not because he has won any laurels by his civil services, but because he was a successful soldier during the civil war. He is the war candidate now, though the war has been so long over. The Louisville Convention will be a Peace Convention in the best sense of the word, a real fraternal reunion, from which the most pacific results may be anticipated. The National Peace Reunion will be held on

the 11th and 12th of September, and its motto will be, "United we Stand, Divided we Fall." The National Industrial Exposition will open in Louisville on the 3d of September, and will continue for thirtyfive days. We are informed that railways and steamboats having terminal lines in Louisville will carry passengers at reduced rates during the month; and as this is the pleasantest for travel of the year, we anticipate a noble gathering of citizens of all parts

Greeley's professional practice as the following. which we copy from The New-York Evening Post:

He would be a "powerful controversialist" were it not that his controversies have always chiefly consisted not that his controversies have always chiefly consisted in the imputation of bad motives to his opponent and wholesale vittheration. With him all Democrats used to be thieves, rumsellers, policy-venders, gamblers, and murderers; all Free Traders were bribed by British gold, and newspapers which differed in opinion with him were edited by "Explishmen;" in argument he never states his opponent's case frankly, and is not unvilling to garble what he quotes, and rarely corrects his misrepresentations. Vilit these limitations he is a powerful controversialist, inasmuch as he has, with all his unfairness and vituperation, made The TRIEUNE what it is, and himself-candidate of a large and powerful party for the Presidency. Is it true that Mr. Greeley's controversies have

always chiefly consisted in the imputation of bad motives ! Is it true that he has treated all Democrats as thioves, rumsellers, and murderers? Is it true that he has even hinted that all Free-Traders, or any considerable number of Free-Traders, were bribed with British gold? Is it true that he has made it a custom to denounce newspapers which differed from him in opinion as edited by Englishmen f There is no excuse to be made for this writer on the ground of a loose use of language; he knows how to write and what he is writing about. We commend his work to our readers as an illustration of the style of warfare which is relied upon to secure the reflection of President Grant. -But the two concluding statements of the above

indictment are so audacious in their grotesque falsehood as to deserve a special mention. The Evening Post, which rarely allows its readers to see what its opponents say and its editorials controvert, accuses Mr. Greeley of never stating his opponent's case frankly. Every reader of THE TRIBUNE knows that one of Mr. Greeley's cardinal tenets was to give his opponent a chance to state his own argument in his own words. To such a degree did he carry this passion for giving his antagonist a fair hearing that even his editorials were con-stantly filled with extracts taken bodily from the journals he was opposing. With what decency can an opponent accuse him of misrepresenting what he fully quotes? The charge that he rarely corrects a misrepresentation, must seem ridiculous to those gentlemen of The Evening Post office, who underwent journalistic training in the office of THE TRIBUNE. They know that one of Mr. Greeley's peremptory requirements always was that, whenever an error was discovered, it should be instantly corrected, without waiting for any demand for redress on the part of the aggrieved person. Mr. Edward Seymour, who addressed the Grant

and Wilson Association in the XXIst Assembly Dis-

trict on Tuesday evening last, first informed his

audience that "eternal vigilance is the price of

liberty." He then proceeded to inform the said audience that under the Constitution Grant " may be renominated forever and forever"-reëlected, we suppose, Mr. Edward meant. As this friend of the Administration has thus hinted at the undying aspirations which may move his chieftain to capture many future National Conventions, we are much obliged to Mr. Edward for reminding us about that little fact concerning "eternal vigilance," which will be a much better thing, however tedious, than Eternal Grantism, only we are sorry that in entering upon his long vigil, Mr. Edward Seymour should think it necessary to deny himself the assistance of the newspapers; and if all his fellow-watchmen are equally fastidious, we fear that their watching will be of rather a slumberous and unsatisfactory character. For Mr. Edward, on this occasion, unhesitatingly declared that "he looked upon the public press as a public nuisance"-never once thinking, we suppose, that the public press tooked upon him, in his capacity of speech-maker, in the same way. "The people," he thought, "ought to arise in their majesty and put down the newspapers" which don't praise Mr. Grant. From this we infer that Mr. Seymour is willing to have his head broken in support of his opinions. The head is worth very little, but it is worth more than the opinions. We therefore advise Mr. Edward to mitigate his enthusiasm. We never knew a man to undertake to run a muck against newspapers without making an ass of himself. People may think Mr. Seymour to be that already; and unless he holds his tongue, it will go nigh to be thought so shortly.

Mr. Hendricks said in the Democratic State Convention of Indiana: "We have this day substantially turned our backs upon the past; we now stand in the present and look forward to the great future. The past is gone." There doesn't seem to be anything in this which should cause a poet (in The Crawfordsville Journal) to burst into satiric song. and to hurl at Mr. Hendricks's head five ferocious verses: "Yes, turn your backs upon the past, Filled with the record of your shame; And, if you can, marne," And so the bard goes on until his (or het 'turn" from this, and "turn" from that and "turn" from t'other; and never for a moment-such is the arder of poetic composition-seems to remember that if the Democratic record is bad, the very best and most honest thing which the Democratic party can do is to "turn its back" upon it. Has this sweet singer never heard of the text beginning, "Forgetting the things which are behind !" Suppose rude people in the congregation to which the Apostle Paul was preaching had cried out: "Well, Paul, you have told us what happened to you as you were going to Damascus; tell us what you were going there to do, you old hypocrite!" It is really re-markable that the Grant party should be so sorry to find the Democrats accepting some of the principles which it has professed to value most highly.

It is difficult for the Grant managers to comprehend that the war is really over and peace reigns in the South. Whether it is the Secretary of the Treasury speaking in North Carolina or Senator Clayton stumping Arkansas with the State militia, each leader fancies that he has the same "right of way" through the country as Gen. Sherman had in his campaign to the sea. In Washington County, Alabama, last month, a gentleman was roused from his midnight slumbers by a peremptory demand for .his wagon and horses. Answering the rude summons, he was told that his visitors were a party of United States soldiers, acting as escort to one Squire, who was canvassing the county for Grant. This "escort" de manded the gentleman's team to take them across the preek. Not believing his denial of ownership of such a convenience, they tore down his fences and made a destructive survey of the premises, and went off cursing the whole household. This sort of thing is not "filling and the chasm;" it is not reconciliation nor conciliating; but it is just what we must expect as a result of the political teachings of those who will not admit that the war is over.

If there be men who do not believe in special providences let them read of a Pennsylvanian Xantippe and straightway repent. This fair creature, being of a somewhat fierce turn of mind, was wont to while away the merry hours by addressing admonitions of an unpleasant and noisy nature to her lord, to her olive-branches, her men-servants, her maid-servants, and all strangers within her gates. In short, she was a furious and unmitigated scold. This is not wonderful by any means; but mark the awful retribution which descended upon her. Recently, while engaged in pouring forth her indignations upon the heads of her suffering kitchen officials, the man of the house meekly entered, and in a lamb-like manner remonstrated. Such an injury was not to be borne. Xantippe turned and opened her mouth to put him in his place. Opened it, but did not shut it, for in her anger she dislocated her iaw, and was unable to speak then and for weeks thereafter. Peace, gentle peace, now reigns in that household, and the head of it is the devoutest kind of a believer in direct interpositions.

Once in awhile in what would otherwise be only an ordinary news paragraph we find a most various compound of particulars. In the case of a woman who, in New-Haven, charged her husband with assault, it appeared that there was a child dead in the house; the woman was trying to screw on the lid of the coffin; the husband came in inebriated, seized the screw-driver and punched the end of it into her face. Per contra, the husband testifies that the in-